NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

A HAND-BOOK OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of Students of the Universities and Higher Class of Schools. By R. G. LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1852.

The study of our mother tongue, in its sources. genius, and idiomatic forms, is, we are glad to observe, beginning to occupy the place in a liberal education which its importance demands, and we hail with pleasure, therefore, every publication which our country, an American contribution to this branch of scholarship in the "Anglo-Saxon Grammar," by birth and education, is a countryman of ours by another American addition for this department of study, the value of which can only be duly appreciated by those who have informed themselves of its contents. But in all that relates to the critical history of the English tongue, in its origin, elements, and grammatical forms, Mr. Latham is facile princeps. We have but to compare his first publications on this subject with his late elaborate work, of which that named above is a well-digested compend, in order to ascertain how grossly the study was once neglected, and how much it owes to his thorough research and philosophical analysis. In 1840, as he himself remarks, so little had been done by Englishmen for the English Language, that, in acknowledging his great obligations to foreign, and especially to German and Danish scholars, he was only able to speak of what " might be done" by his own countrymen. Since that time, however, much has been accomplished by such able philologists as Bosworth, Kemble, Garnett, and Guest, insomuch that the references to these authorities in his latest publication show that the masters of Teutonic philology are now as much English as German: it is no longer a reproach to English literature that the sole sources of information for the critical analysis of the language had to be sought in the pages of Lappenberg, in that exhaustless repertory of facts, the Deutsche Grammatik of Grimm, and in the Anglo-Saxon labors of Erasmus Rask.

Profound Anglo-Saxon scholarship is not likely ever to prove a very marketable commodity in the republic of letters; nor do we think it desirable, in the present short and crowded curriculum of our academie and collegiate institutions, that any considerable space should be assigned to the critical study of this tongue in its original and native elements. But as in natural science it is found impossible to acquaint the popular mind with the ratiocinative processes which conduct to its brilliant discoveries and wide generalizations, though all may comprehend and master its concrete facts, so in English philology, while comparatively few may possess either the patience or leisure for the profound research it exacts, in order to trace and co-ordinate the linguistic affinities of our tongue, yet every one may fami-liarize himself with the great leading principles and general results to which these investigations have conducted. We venture accordingly to predict that the day is not far distant when it will be considered disreputable for any liberal American or English scholar to leave the walls of his alma mater in a contented ignorance of the logical grammar and historical relations of his own tongue. It was not, we think, one of the least valuable of the regulations incorporated by Mr. Jefferson in his system of studies for the University of Virginia, by which provision is made in that flourishing institution for the study of Anglo-Saxon, though we have to regret that so few of its students have thus far manifested the least desire to avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded. We may expect, however, no pro-found scholarship, either in the scientific investigation of our own vernacular tongue or in the æsthetic culture of the classic languages of Greece and Rome, until the young men of our country shall content themselves to remain in the High School or Academy two or three years longer, or until they shall have acquired the requisite discipline and education to with the usual grade of scholarship prescribed for this class in most American Colleges; then let the present standard of junior studies be made the 'Little-Go" of an examination for admission to what is called the Freshman Class; and if, after four years of intellectual discipline with this preparatory training, all under competent instructors, the order of talent would not be indefinitely raised among the educated youth of our country, then there can be no connexion between cause and effect or means and end. The standard of education in our country can never be elevated by increasing the number of studies; this only increases the number of notches into which it is graduated, and in fact the number of studies in our day has been multiplied (the time prescribed for an educational course meanwhile remaining the same) until they almost run into each other, leaving the mind of the student to be crammed with infinitesimal quantities of knowledge de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis, without imparting to him a thorough and distinct comprehension of any thing under the sun. If the scholars of our country are to make the detestable excrements of a hundred isms and ologies the pabulum of their intellectual men" of the present generation. Need we wonder that fanaticism is abroad in the land, when our educational systems, by the half-knowledge and dangerous "little learning" which they impart, become the hot-beds for its culture? Our readers, we are sure, will not understand us

as objecting to the present prominence given in the study of languages to the incomparable tongue of ancient Greece and the majestic speech of old Rome. We believe with Dr. Arnold that the suspension of ries. For their intrinsic superiority, and especially studied less, but English more; nay, further, we lars and worse English. Who that has read any of the English writings of Porson or Bentley has not been compelled to arrive at the conclusion that, however able they might have been in the composition of Greek verse, they were not very happy in their English prose; and, great as was Dr. Parr in their English prose; and, great as was Dr. Parr in their English prose; and the same object will vary with the different points of view in which it is regarded may be strikingly exemplified in such phrases as "convexa coli," "convexa nemorum," &c. occurring in Virgil, where we translate by giving the idea of concavity. We want to be a successful the variety of heaven above we want to be a successful to a successful the same object will vary with the different points of view in which it is regarded may be strikingly exemplified in such phrases as "convexa coli," "convexa nemorum," &c. occurring in Virgil, where we translate by giving the idea of concavity. We all the refinements of classic lore, who that has essayed to read one of his sermons or discourses did not find himself gradually lapsing into a resistless somnolency by the time he had finished the third or fourth page? Though an English scholar—we say it with, we trust, a pardonable accommodation of scripture—may speak with the tongues of men and angels, if he have not also the mastery of his own, his discourse is likely to prove unbarmonious as sounding brass and sleep-inducing as a tinkling saved to read one of his sermons or discourses did the earth the stand-point of our observation; whereas the

Language was purely the gift of God, conveyed in voice of cats to the dipthong ea; and the sounds of strings language in particular. We close by stating mere for vocal sounds to the listening ear, as from a teacher imparting oral instruction to a pupil; 2. That it widely generalized, and the instances of such similitude an necessary restriction on its scope and compass. It is was the invention of man, contrived for the purposes greatly multiplied. Let us verify the statement by an ont asserted that all the words of a language are the naof communication, just as the magnetic telegraph is appeal to the poets. The letter r was likened to the tural symbols of the things they signify. It is merely the invention solely of man, and contrived for the indicates and measures this progress in a right direction. Without rating very highly the AngloSaxon erudition of Mr. Louis F. Klipstein, we were
pleased to receive a few years ago, from the press of
and spontaneous result of his organization. Of

"The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful drere." and spontaneous result of his organization. Of these three hypotheses we have little hesitation in avowing our preference for the last. We regard edited by that gentleman, who, though a European language as the necessary, if not inevitable, result of man's constitution, and as the great peculiarity residence. The scholarly and philosophical work of Prof. Fowler on the English Language was also visible creation. Apart from this crowning faculty, we cannot conceive that the genus homo would have ever greatly exceeded the Chimpanzee and simious race in general, except in the possession of less clumsy feet, more convenient finger-nails, and such like physical advantages.

Doubtless ideas must always precede words; yet as words are the continents and symbols of human

thought, it seems to us just as impossible to suppose

that there could have been any analysis and demonstration of ideas without language, as it is to sup-pose that astronomical calculations could be made without the use of numbers. Old Homer was right, then, in the selection of his oft-recurring phrase of "articulate-speaking men," as being, after reason, at once the most distinctive and glorious prerogative tongues to name guttur, gorge, gorier, kehle, gula, gullet, far from believing that it is incorrect to give prece- to name the lips? Why is the tongue so active in the dence to one over the other; for we incline to believe naming itself, if there be not a natural and instinctive that the connexion between reason and language is fitness in the thing? Why does the dentals name the as intimate and coincident as the union of soul and body. teeth? And why is it in languages that have preserved How it is that this necessary relation between language their native simplicity that we find those objects which never been satisfactorily solved, and is doubtless as mys- tongue, or teeth, invariably expressed by labials, guttural terious and inscrutable as the union of spirit and matter.

Linguals, and dentals? It should, moreover, be remem bered, in considering this subject, that the natural elemen in his able and philosophical treatise on the original of in all those languages which employ the Roman alphabet: spoken language, contains, we think, in brief terms, a that is, in all the Indo-Germanic languages, has been true statement of the case. "Speech must be regarded greatly obstructed and obliterated by the inst as naturally inherent in man; for it is altogether inexpli- them) of this alphabetical notation. The letters we use sands and thousands of years for its invention. There inadequate to the representation of tongues embracing could be no invention of language unless its type already sounds which did not exist in the Phœnician language existed in the human understanding. Man is man only The Deva nagari, or "Divine alphabet" of the Sanscribe already man." We know that this view of the origin els, is pronounced by the distinguished Hungarian philoand ending in the absurdities of such visionaries as Lord | ly adapted to represent to the eye the Indo-European Monboddo, or such pseudo philosophers as Cabanis and tongues." The contrariety between English orthography Lamarck; but we think the imputation most unfair and and English orthoppy is the just measure of the deficiency gratuitous. The supposition that Deity conferred on and imperfection of our alphabetic system.* The Arabic man, from the first, the power of speech, by creating in letters, says the authority just named, are so phonohim a living soul to act through the body, and by endow- graphic that the writing of the vowel points is deemed ing him with organs so constructed as to make speech a natural phenomenon of the race, seems to us no more ma- himself insulted should he receive a letter with the vowel terialistic than it is to suppose that He made the eye for seeing and the ear for hearing. It is against the second hypothesis above named that this objection obtains, and its present stage and structure, phonographic, would, against it only. To Humboldt belongs the honor of having, in modern times, most clearly enunciated the true doctrine, as we think, concerning the origin of speech; but it would be strange if he had not been forestalled by some of the profound thinkers of antiquity. Accordingly we find the "Cratylus" of Plato replete with just such speculations as those we are here considering. In that dialogue, if we remember aright, Socrates is represented as maintaining the correspondence between names and things; going even so far as to assert that this correspondence must exist between the elementary sounds that make up words and the qualities of the things named. Now, these expressions can only be predicated on the supposition that man is endowed with a natural adaptation of the organs of speech to the external universe, so that the ed orthography. subjective idea shall be imaged forth and embodied in the objective word; or, succinctly, that words were originally weak-headed men who are perpetually disposed to object onomatopætic, an unwieldy though current term im- against any doctrine or discovery in science new to themported into our language from the Greek, and of which qualify them for admission to the "Junior Class," we avail ourselves to avoid an inconvenient circumlocu- Scriptures, and especially the Mosaic history. For all tion. But, it may be asked, if this natural connexion such men we hardly know whether we have more pity exist between words and things, how is it that we are unable to trace it through all, or even unbrokenly through discoveries of modern philosophy, as though, after all, huany, of the categories into which nature is divided? And man science were destined to explode the verities of re how is it that different nations have such different names velation. Believing ourselves that the God of Nature is for the same things, and that even the same people pos- also the God of the Bible, we do not indulge any such apsess so many different appellations descriptive of the same prehensions for the safety of the ark, which the officious object? To this we reply, in the first place, that this na- zeal of many an Uzzah thinks to keep from toppling to its tural connexion is often, even in the early stages of a lan- fall; we do not fear that the Book which speaks in a voice guage, obscured and sometimes destroyed by the modify- that peals through the innermost recesses of man's spiriing reaction of the organs of speech on the raw materials of tual nature, which prophecy has conspired to establish and a tongue. Compare the Hebrew with the Greek, and you resplendent miracles to adorn with a prodigality of eviobserve in the one a natural language bearing in its forms | dence, is in any danger of being proved an "old wife" the very impress of the external world in which it was fable" by neophyte geologists, or positive philosophers, or cast, while the other has been so moulded into shapes of wordy ethnologists, or historical system-builders—each beauty by the subsequent operation of euphonic laws, the mumbling over, like so many old and toothless crones assimilation of letters, and arbitrary modifications of their insane pratings and senseless drivel against the sounds, that the original "form and pressure" of the lan- truths of Christianity. True science must confirm the guage have been almost entirely overlaid by this "luxu- truths of inspiration, while science, "falsely so called," riance of vegetation" in its elements. A word which at is destined to be as deciduous in its generations as the its origin was onomatopoetic, may soon become corrupted fungi which spring up in a night and disappear in a day and changed by usage, and yet still be as intelligible and But the morbidly sensitive among such good Christians pass as currently as ever by conventional agreement. as have educated the heart at the expense of the head This mutability of verbal notations may be familiarly illus- may be inclined to protest against our theory of language life, we need expect nothing better than the shallow and pretentious sciolism which at present characterist trated by a monetary symbol in daily use among us—the as being intended to account for the diversities of human dollar sign \$. This is doubtless believed by most who terizes so many "beardless youths" and "rising use it to have been from the first a conventional or arbiuse it to have been from the first a conventional or arbi- corrupt usage, separate nationality, diverse impressions trary notation, but such is not the fact. It has been of nature, &c., thus practically ignoring the statement in gradually formed, for dispatch in writing, by the super- Genesis respecting the confusion of tongues at the tower scription of the letter U upon the letter S, both which let- of Babel. Now, so far from this imputation being a fair ters were originally placed before U[nited] S[tates] money to one, we unhesitatingly avow our belief that the theory of distinguish the dollar of American currency from the dollar the natural origin of language is utterly untenable with of other nations. And thus, too, words may be so altered out the supposition that there has been a miraculous conby corrupt usage and euphonic rules as entirely to extin- fusion of human speech. The rapprochement, or connected guish the traces of their original connexion with nature. view of two different branches of modern science, will set The power of convention prevails over the natural forma- this subject in a strong light. Geology has settled no ontions, insomuch that the natural outgrowth of a language fact more conclusively than that of the comparative re their study would throw the world back five centu- may be and generally is soon checked and stopped; it is to cency of man's advent on the earth, and in this coincid the earlier formations of a tongue that we must look for ing with the Scriptural chronology. Philology has as for the consummate perfection of the former, as well as for their adaptation to the purposes of educational things. To the question why different languages assign with great slowness and by almost imperceptible gradadiscipline, we think their study is wisely retained in different names to the same thing, and why in the same our Schools and Colleges : we would not have them | language so many different names are employed to express | a common object, we answer, briefly and simply, because would make the still more thorough and exhaustive different nations and different individuals in the same nastudy of the classical tongues but the basis and vestion may regard the same object in very different lights tibule to a philosophical examination into the struc- and in very diverse relations, which, of course, according ture and history of our mother tongue. It is quite to our theory of word-building, can only be adumbrated possible to prosecute the study of Latin and Greek by the employment of suitable (and hence different) vocaafter methods calculated to make bad classical schorepresent the object thus variously named.*

the immediate and specific subject before us to pre-face our remarks by any observations on the origin of language, than it was for the old historiographers and chroniclers of the middle ages always to com-

mence with an account of the creation of the world, | Lord Bacon, in the "Second Century of his Natural His- | thus be seen that to consider language as the natural phe- | THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW AND THE MONUMENT. before proceeding to narrate the annals of their own tory," has something to the point on this subject. "There nomenon of the race, instead of conflicting with reveladay and generation. Still we prefer, before more is found," he says, "a similitude between the sound that ton, would seem to require its aid for the solution of a particularly examining into the structure and composition of the English tongue, to state what seems have no voice articulate, and divers letters of articulate vitiate the theory itself which we have endeavored to state to us the most probable theory concerning the genesis of language in general, as the theory, if those sounds as do allude unto the articulate letters; as Having already occupied, contrary to our original intrue, has important bearings on the nature as well as origin of human speech. There are, we believe, quenching of hot metals to the letter z; snarling of dogs origin of language in general, we must defer to a subsebut three different opinions on this point: 1. That to the letter r; the noise of screech-owls to the letters sh; Language was purely the gift of God, conveyed in voice of cats to the dipthongs ag." These remarks of Bacen may be mally than we were able to do in the body of this article, snarling of dogs by even the old Roman critics, but it evi-

"The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful drere." On a sudden, open fly With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
Th' infernal doors; and on their hinges grate

Or who can read the following lines and doubt that th hissing of snakes has been mainly regarded in the various appellations they have received? Did all these sibilants originate by chance, and "against the use of nature ?"

Of hissing through the hall, thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail, Scorpion and asp, and amphisbena dire, Cerastes, horn'd hydras, and clops drear, And dipsas not so thick swarmed once the soil Bedropt with blood of Gorgon."-Mile

If, still further, we look at the names which the organ of human speech have given to themselves, we find an un mistakable connexion between their nomenclature and the seat of the sound. Why is it that gutturals are uniformly employed by the English, French, German, and Latin of our race; we say after reason, though we are not collum, &c.? Why are labials used by the same language and reason subsists, is a question that we believe has are metaphorically signified by the lips, or throat, or cable as the work of his understanding in its simple con- are, with a few additions, Phoenician; and though they ciousness. We are none the better for allowing thou- answer very well for the Shemitic tongues they become by means of speech, but in order to invent speech he must | tongue, containing thirty-three consonants and five vow of language is impugned by some as leading to materialism, logist, Dr. Kraitsir, "the only scheme of writing perfect unnecessary; and an Arab of education would consider points inserted. He would take it as an intimation that he could not read. To render the English language, in written forms that it chiefly preserves its connexion with Nature, and it is by these also that it shows its relaionship with the tongues from which it has received such copious contributions. Destroy the orthographic spelling of our words, and the splendid composite tongue of which we boast would deteriorate into a miserable jargon as bad as the "Talkee-Talkee" of a negro-quarter in the West India Islands. If the phonographical dictionary-makers and the teachers of the "science of phonography" are bent on reforming the language, let them just reverse the process proposed, and, instead of altering the spelling of words to suit their sound, let them alter the pronunciation of words so as to express their proper and establish-There is always a class of very good-hearted but very

> conclusively ascertained that linguistic changes take place tions; how slow and gradual, for instance, under every variety of modifying circumstances, has been the change of Anglo-Saxon into English, or of ancient Greek into modern Romaic. Now, supposing any thing like a similar rate of change in the spoken language of men during the period of man's appearance on the earth, and it becomes utterly impossible to account for the present wide diverprofane history; so that the solution of the sacred penman, instead of being, as Gesenius argues, "an expressive myth" to symbolize an inexplicable mystery, seems in the detection of the perpetrator. The plates were stolen from the engraver in Cincinnati. to us the most philosophical, because most intelligible elucidation of a great fact in human history which no

we find in the proceedings of the English Parliament and many second the English letters and their been able satisfactorily to explain and interpret. It will been able satisfactorily to explain and interpret. It will "We need not descant upon the little connexion which subsists between the sound of the English letters and their by vocal power as heard in combination or syllabification. How h-a-t should spell the sound expressed by hat must be an inscrutable mystery to the tirunculus who has just emerged from his A, B, C. When a German boy has emerged from his A, B, C. When a German boy has clearned his letters he has also learned to pronounce correctly the syllabic combinations of his language, but the English youth has made no progress towards this end after mastering the English alphabet; indeed, if he be a boy of much inquisitiveness, he cannot avoid being mystified and confused by this incongruity of his elementary sounds with their actual power in the pronounciation of syllables. The great vice of the English and French alphabets is that they are not phonographic. The man who spelled his christian name, Gicup, thus without using a single letter of the approved orthography for Jacob, was only aiming at a phonographic alphabet.

We find in the proceedings of the English Parliament and instance of "official reserve." Some one having instance of "official reserve." Some one having instance of "official reserve." Some one having instance of "official reserve." Some of waring instance of "official reserve." Some of waring instance of "official reserve." Some one having asked the Colonial Secretary for information concerning Ceylon, Sir J. Pakingron said, in reply, that "there had been a correspondence on the matter referred to between Ceylon and the Home Government, but that they do be detween Ceylon and the Home Government, but that they do be a correspondence, as the correspondence, as the correspondence, as the correspondence, as the correspondence of that correspondence, as the correspondence of that corresp

quent though early day the consideration of the English framing words that they shall express by their sound the significance of the objects named, or exhibit at least that notion of a thing which was uppermost in the mind at the time it was named; and we further suppose that if this, the true theory of human speech, had been kept constantly in view, language would have continued to preserve that "picturesque character and elemental force" which it has lost under the reign of arbitrary prescription and the authority of corrupted usage. We do not suppose. with ancient poets or modern theorists, that men were originally mute, any more than dogs or birds. Man talks, the dog howls or barks, and the bird warbles, each by virtue of a distinctive and characteristic prerogative. The difference between the monosyllabic toning of the Chinese and the articulated speech of more civilized nations is, we are aware, exceedingly great; but this does not conflict at all with the principle that the language of all nations once had its basis in the elementary sounds of nature as expressed by the organs of human speech. The Esquimaux dogs first learned to bark from the European "Trays, Blanches, and Sweethearts" connected with Sir John Parry's Arctic Expedition; before that they howled. but whether howling or barking the elementary sound they employ to express the canine instincts are the same just as Chinese and South Sea Islanders, Hottentots and American Indians, Mantchoo-Tartars and Englishmer employ alike to express human ideas the sounds of vow els, gutturals, dentals, and labials. Gutturality, dentality, and labiality, variously compounded in human speech evince at once the psychological unity of language and its phenomenal diversities.

EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND Twenty-fifth Annual Fair of the American Institute NEW YORK, 1852.

The undersigned, appointed by the American Institute, respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens of the United States that its TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR will be held at Castle Garden, in the city of New York, in October next. The Garden will be prepared and ready for the reception of specimens in the various departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts on Friday the 1st, Saturday the 2d, and Monday the 4th days of October next. The Fair will be opened for the admission of visiters on Tursday, the 5th day of Oc-

tober.

The manufacturers, mechanics, inventors, artisans farmers, gardeners, and silk culturists of the United States are respectfully invited to bring forward speci-mens of their skill, invention, or production, and com-pete for the premiums of the Institute, which will be liberally distributed.

The managers awarded at the last Fair 74 gold medals, The managers awarded at the last Fair 74 gold medals, 78 silver cups, 310 silver medals, 480 diplomas, 110 volumes of books, \$20 cash and three bronse medals, the Van Schaick premium; \$175 cash, the New Jersey Mining and Exploring Company premium; \$400 cash in agricultural and horticultural premiums; \$105 cash to

Arrangements are in progress for holding the Annual Exhibition of Pure Breed and other Stock on commodious grounds in the vicinity of the city of New York. Stock from any part of the United States will be admitted for competition. No entrance fee will be required, and feed of all kinds and of the best quality will be furnished on the ground at the ground gr of all kinds and of the best quality will be furnished on the ground at the cheapest rates. This exhibition will be opened for the admission of visiters on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of October next. The lists of stock, with pedi-grees of animals intended for exhibition, should be hand-ed in on or before the 18th of October, to enable the com-mittee to prepare their lists for the judges and publish a perfect catalogue. There will also be a Spading Match, Ploughing, and Testing of Ploughs, which, together with the Cattle Show, will be under the direction of the Agri-cultural Committee of the American Institute. A detail-ed statement and programme of these arrangements togeed statement and programme of these arrangements, toge-ther with the premium lists, will be completed and pub-lished without delay.

The American Institute has been the pioneer in move-

ments designed to advance the manufacturing and me-chanical interests of the United States, to improve its agriculture, and to improve the condition and elevate the character of its laboring men. It pledged itself, in its carliest address to the public, to stand firmly by these interests, and for a period of twenty-five years it has kept terests, and for a period of twenty-five years it has kept its faith with the public inviolate. It has expended during the last seventeen years nearly \$35,000 in awards as premiums to American genius and industry, displayed in the various departments which have come legitimately before it. Under these circumstances, we hesitate not in relying with the most implicit confidence on the continued support and countenance of the citizens of the United States. We cannot believe that the manufacturers, mechanics inventors or agriculturists of our country can be chanics, inventors, or agriculturists of our country can be induced to withdraw their attention from an institution exclusively national in its character and so manifestly

exclusively national in its character and so manifestly useful by any ordinary adventitious proposition.

The Managers of the Twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition design, to the extent of their ability, to increase the accommodations to exhibiters; for which no charge has ever commodations to exhibiters; for which no charge has ever been or will be made. Individuals who may wish to stim-ulate any branch of industry or any particular invention by the offer of premiums are requested to make their in-tentions known as soon as possible, so that early and ex-tensive information may be given through our succeeding

By order of the Board of Managers:

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ADONIRAM CHANDLER, COTTEST onding Secretary. For information address the Corresponding Secreta Editors friendly to the cause of national industry onfer a favor by noticing the above arrangements.

REPOSITORY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

No. 351 Broadway, New York, May 27, 1852.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—We understand that the United States Commissioner, Mr. Nelson, has prepared his report in the Methodist Church case, and that it will be submitted to the U. S. Circuit Court as soon as the will be submitted to the U.S. Circuit Court as soon as the attorneys for the parties have agreed upon certain stipulations now pending between them, in reference to some of the items in the account of the stock of the Book Concern. It will probably be some days after the report is rendered before the Court makes its final order in the premises .- N Y. Com. Advertiser.

STOLEN PLATES OF THE BANK OF KENTUCKY .- We learn that the genuine plates of the Bank of Kentucky, of the denomination of lens, have recently been stolen, and a large batch of the notes printed; of course they will be

[Louisville Courier of the 3d.

In a periodical called the "Democratic Review." for April last, just brought to my notice, I find an article headed "The Roman Republic," in which, in the midst of a mass of balderdash about "Cass senior, and Cass junior," "Old Fogyism," &c., the Building Committee of the Washington National Monument Association is assailed for having consented to receive the block of marble e placed in the monument now building in this city in mother tongue. honor of Washington.

If the writer chooses to traduce the members of his own party, to dub them "Old Fogies"—a term, by the way, which he has borrowed from the half-Dutch, half-English abominable style of Carlyle—be it so; but when he un-dertakes to denounce a body of men organized to discharge a patriotic duty by raising contributions to crect a monument worthy of the Father of his Country, he should be cautious how he indulges in vituperation as doubt the writer is one of those worthies who have never contributed a mite to honor the memory of the great benefactor of his country, and who, to conceal his want of a proper patriotic feeling, attempts to denounce those who have voluntarily and gratuitously undertaken to erect this great memorial of a People's gratitude. His opinons would seem to be based upon the information of a silly production published by one J. T. Weishampel, of Baltimore, whose doggerel lines have no doubt given inspiration to the writer in the Review:

"When the great holy Potentate
"Removes from Rome in royal state,
"And 'to America' shall come,
"Where else but here will then be Rome?"

His main object seems to be to denounce and disparage

the conduct of the younger Cass and his Father, and he embraces the opportunity of abusing the former for his instrumentality in proffering a request from Cardinal An-TONELLI that a block of marble from the ancient Temple of Peace in Rome should be placed in the Washington Meument now erecting in this city.
"If every offering of every kind," says this writer, "is

to be accepted gratefully; if the monument is merely to be the national memento of the puffing and advertising propensities of this great nineteenth century, let us know t, and take off Washington's name. Let Genin and his hat-block. Barnum and his block of brass as advertisements, and the Countess of Landsfelt may even appear in alto relievo and in attitude, and we demand that that body (the Board of Managers) shall conduct itself according to the wishes and sentiments of the American people, that it shall not build a republican temple with lies and fawning flattery," &c. Such is the language of a man who calls himself an American, and a writer in a periodical fitted only to "chronicle small beer." He should know that "every offering of every kind" is not accepted by the Board; and that, so far, only blocks from the different States and from respectable corporations and associations have been received, and that no individuals are permitted to enjoy this privilege. It is believed that when blocks of stone are thus presented they are not intended to record "lies" or "fawning flattery;" and that the Board of Managers (not the Building Committee as he alleges) have, from the origin of the Society, always conducted themselves according to the "wishes and sentiments" of American patriots, and not those of silly bigots and insane political partisans. The right to demand any thing from the Board of Managers in relation to this great structure, which, from feelings of pure and disinterested patriotism, they were originally organized to erect, and to which they have devoted, for seventeen years, so great a part of their lives, can with decency only be made by a majority of those who have manifested a proper American feeling by contributing to its erection, and not by men, like the writer in the Review, who have scarce one feeling of that sort, and who are laboring to retard the progress of this great memorial of the People's gratitude by the

ple. The blocks thus furnished add but little to its elevation, and are only and exclusively evidences of the respect and estimation in which his memory is held both at home and abroad; and it appears to be exceedingly absurd and improper to oppose this disposition to manifest such a feeling, come from what quarter it may. If foreign Governments, whether Catholic or Protestant. Monarchical or Republican, feel disposed to contribute in any manner to this shrine of public and private virtue, it surely does not become Americans to object to it. Such an evidence of respect is honorable to the great patriot, and should be gratifying to his countrymen The fame of Washington belongs to the world as well as to his native country. All who love virtue and admire eminent public and private worth must love and venerate his character and do homage to his memory. If foreign Governments, therefore, choose to honor the memory of Washington by presenting a stone to be placed in his monument, would it be reasonable to refuse it? Would it not be, as in the case of the Roman block, a strong evidence of the profound esteem and respect which they entertain for the character of the most illustrious patriot the world has ever produced; and should it not be gratifying to his countrymen to find that their great benefactor is thus justly and properly appreciated by mankind every where? Ages hence, when the present and succeeding generations shall have mouldered in the dust and be forgotten, the visiter who ascends this lofty shaft will be struck with these speaking testimonials of respect, from all parts of the world, to the memory of one who could claim and receive such universal homage; and, if an American, he must feel a glow of pride and exultation at the thought that he on whom all these honors are bestowed was his countryman, to whose memo 'ry even 'thrones, principalities, and powers' felt con. strained to do homage, and to show their regard for such 'pre-eminent public and private virtue."

LIFE OF AN EDITOR .- The editor of a paper published at Canton, Ohio, gives the following description of his

partner:

"Mr. Pike and I published a newspaper in 1817 among the Miami Indians in the Stats of Indians. It was a great partnership, that. We had two advance paying subscribers, one who liquidated his subscription with beans, the other with saw logs. Godfrey, the chief, took five papers, and could not read a word. Our paper was called the 'Peru Forester,' and, being printed in the woods, that title was appropriate. The town of Peru had a number of magnificent names for its streets, such as Pearl, Broadway, &c., which streets exhibited the animating and bustling spectacle of stumps and trees as high as a man's head.

head.

"The stirring events which transpired in that city imperiously demanded a couple of chroniclers, and Pike and I were at hand to discharge this important function. Pike wrote poetry; I dipped considerably into State politics, and discussed in a very learned manner every question of interest to the few settlers and Indians. Besides being an editor and printer, he kept the Broadway Hotel, was postmaster, justice of the peace, land agent, pettifogger, canal contractor, merchant, overseer of the poor, painter, had been a schoolmaster and a day laborer, was twice a widower, was brought up a Quaker, and the last time I saw him he was a preacher; had married a third wife, and was an auctioneer—and what more I know not." and was an auctioneer and what more I know not."

WHERE DO ALL THE EGGS COME FROM "—There are daily some one or two hundred barrels of eggs received in New York by the Eric Railroad, and probably as many more by the various other roads and Hudson river. One hundred barrels of eggs were received in the steamer Empire City, which arrived last week from New Orleans. This is a curious fact in the history of the agg trade. Charles at City, which arrived last week from New Orleans. This is a curious fact in the history of the egg trade. Cincinnati eggs travelling to New Orleans, a distance of fifteen hundred miles over the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Atlantic to the city, fifteen hundred miles more, constitutes one of the wonders of modern commerce. Such a voyage was hardly contemplated by the Ohio hens when they cackled so proudly over their productions.—New York Express. THE NEW MODE OF SPELLING

FROM THE ALBANY STATE REGISTER

A constant reader of your paper, and a subscriber to it from the beginning, asks your indulgence for noticing the new mode of spelling you have adopted. "Theatre" has for some time been transformed by you into "theater," and this morning I am shocked to find "saber" for "saproposed to be presented by the Roman Government, to bre." Why, sir, at this rate we shall soon lose our

This subject has been so admirably handled by Mr. Trench, in that capital book "on the study of words," that I send an extract which I ask you to publish, as well for your own consideration as that of your readers. His remarks, as will be perceived, are equally applicable to Greeley's new mode of spelling, as to the phonetic sys-tem. If any scholar, or man of taste and judgment, after reading these remarks of Mr. Trench, can allow himself to fall into this barbarous practice, he may rely upon it groundless as it is ridiculous and contemptible. I have he is ready for any ism that folly or fanaticism may project. To give your readers a taste for the repast now set before them, allow me to quote the following: "Now, they (words) are often translucent with their idea; as an alabaster vase is lighted up by a lamp placed within it; in how many cases would this inner light be quenched." by stripping a word of its associations

> onceive no method of so effectually defacin "I can conceive no method of so effectually defacing, and barbarizing our English tongue, no scheme that would go so far to empty it, practically at least and for us, of all the hoarded wit, wisdom, imagination, and history which it contains, to cut the vital nerve which connects its present with the past, as the introduction of the scheme of 'phonetic spelling,' which some have been zealously advocating among us; the principle of which is that all words should be spelt according as they are sounded, that the writing should be in every case subordinated to the speaking.

advocating among us; the principle of which is that all words should be spelt according as they are sounded, that the writing should be in every case suberdinated to the speaking.

"The tacit assumption that it ought so to be is the pervading error running through the whole system. But there is no necessity that it should; every word, on the contrary, has two existences, as a spoken word and a written; and you have no right to sacrifice one of these, or even to subordinate it wholly to the other. A word exists as truly for the eye as for the ear, and in a highly advanced state of society, where reading is almost as universal as speaking, as much perhaps for the first as for the last. That in the written word, moreover, is the permanence and continuity of language and of learning, and that the connexion is most intimate of a true orthography with all this is affirmed in our words, 'letters,' 'literature,' 'unlettered,' even as in other languages by words entirely corresponding to these.

"The gains consequent on the introduction of such a change as is proposed would be insignificantly small, while the lesses would be enormously great. The gains would be the saving of a certain amount of labor in the learning to spell; an amount of labor, however, absurdly exaggerated by the promoters of the scheme. This labor, whatever it is, would be in great part saved, as the pronunciation would at once put in possession of the spelling; if indeed spelling or orthography could then be said to exist. But even this insignificant gain would not long remain, seeing that pronunciation is itself continually altering; custom is lord here for better or for worse; and a multitude of words are now pronounced in a different manner from that of a hundred years ago; so that, ere very long, there would again be a chasm between the spelling and pronunciation of words; unless, indeed, the former were to vary, as I do not see well how it could consistently refuse to do with each variation of the latter, reproducing each one of its barbarous o long become it is not easy to guess.
"This fact, however, alone sufficient to show how little

This fact, however, alone sufficient to show how little the scheme of phonetic spelling would remove even these inconveniences which it proposes to smedy, is only the smallest objection to it. The far deeper and more serious one is, that in innumerable instances it would obliterate altogether those clear marks of birth and parentage, which, if not all, yet so many of our words bear now upon their very fronts. most absurd and unreasonable objections to justify their want of respect and veneration for the character and services of Washington. Mr. Harvie, in his eloquent address before presenting the fine block of native copper from the State of Michigan, says that the idea of obtaining blocks of marble from States, &c. was a "beautiful and sublime conception;" and it certainly has given, and must continue to give, great interest to the magnificent structure now in progress.

On this subject I beg leave to quote a portion of a reply to the pamphlet of Weishampel in relation to blocks, to 'be deposited in the monument, does not destroy or lessen its nationality. It is still, and will ever be, the mocon, who characterizes this so-called reformation, that writing should be consonant to speaking, as 'a branch of unprofitable subtlety;' and especially urges that thereby the derivations of words, especially from foreign languages, are utterly defaced and extinguished.'"

MIND AND BODY.

Dr. James Johnson, in his essay on "Indigestion," has the following excellent remarks on the influence which the condition of the body has on the mind and heart:

"Many a happy and lucky thought has sprung from an empty stomach. Many an important undertaking has been ruined by a bit of undigested pickle; many a well laid scheme has failed in execution from a drop of green bile; many a terrible and merciless edict has gone forth in consequence of an irritated gastric, nerve. The char-acter of men's minds has often suffered from temporary derangements of the body; and thus health may make the same man a hero in the field whom dyspepsia may render imbedie in the Cobinet." imbecile in the Cabinet."

Mr. J. illustrates his subject in the following

manner:

"I lately saw a gentleman of brilliant talents and prolific genius who could sit down and write extemporaneously whole pages of superior poetical effusion with scarcely an effort of mind, and who would yet, from a sudden derangement of the digestive organs, be so completely and quickly prostrated in intellectual power as not to be able to write three lines on the most common subject. On a late occasion, when he had merely to communicate an official transaction that required not more than half a dozen lines in the plainest language, he could not put pen to paper, though the attempt was made fifty times in the course of two days. At length he was forced to throw himself into a postchaise and perform a long journey, to deliver orally what might have been done in one minute by the pen.

"In half an hour after this task was performed he sat down and wrote an ode descriptive of his own state of ner-

down and wrote an ode descriptive of his own state of ner-vous irritability, which would not have done discredit to

vous irritability, which would not have done discredit to the pen of Byron.

"The author of this essay has himself been so enervated by a fit of what is called indigestion as to be utterly incapable of breaking the seal of a letter for twenty-four hours, though to all appearance in good health at the time. Equally astonishing and unaccountable is the degree of timidity, terror, incapacity, or whatever other magic spell it is, which annihilates for a time the whole energy of the mind, and renders the victim of dyspepsia afraid of his own shadow, or of things more unsubstantial, if possible, than shadows."

Again he says: "It is under the influence of such paroxysms as these, I am thoroughly convinced, that nine-tenths of those melancholy instances of suicide which shock the ears of the public take place."

A large bald male Eagle, which with its mate had inhabited "Dole's Woods," at Strodwater, Maine, and reared young year after year, for forty or fifty years past at least, was shot a few days ago by a person living in the vicinity. It had latterly got to be very ferocious, and had carried off two lambs, and turkeys, geese, and chickens without stint, and fearing that some child might be attacked and carried off by it, one of the owners of the woods reluctantly consented to have it shot. On Sunday last the female, after being absent for a while, came back with two others, determined apparently to keep possession of her old domain. So says the Portland Advertiser.

During the last month there arrived at the port of New York 33,858 foreign passengers. It is worth while to know what the respective countries are that have given us that great increase. The following is the true account, according to the books of the Custom-house:

There arrived from Ireland 12,875, Germany 13,939, England 2,805, Scotland 718, Wales 450, France 1,472, Spain 33, Switzerland 627, Holland 317, Norway 1, Sweden 9, Denmark 37, Italy 61, Portugal 5, Belgium 10, West Indies 55, Nova Scotia 2, Sardinia 23, South America 15, Canada 4, China 1, Sicily 4, Mexico 9, Russia 2, East Indies 5, Greece 1, Poland 1. Total aliens 83,372, [New York Mirror.]